

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1899.

THE LATE PRINCESS.

No funeral of a Hawaiian sovereign has been attended with so many dignified services as those of the late Princess Kaiulani, which were rendered Sunday. Every race seemed to contribute its share of commiseration over the death of this lovely young woman. To the natives and the kamaainas (old residents), to those who were born under or had lived long under the old flag, it was an event of extraordinary interest. To them, in a large measure, it closed up forever the visible evidence of the late Monarchy. For to them the Monarchy, small and in comparison insignificant in its size, had so long as it existed a strong hold on their affections. Even those who aided in its overthrow, and were native born, look upon its brief history of sixty years as a part of their own personal history.

As time passes on they will regard the life of the late Princess as one whose hopes of becoming a sovereign were destroyed by lack of political wisdom in which she did not share. The close of the little Monarchy has its romantic and pathetic side. It became doubly pathetic when so shortly after its close, it is followed by the sudden death of its last representative, a refined and lovely young woman, who was at only the Morning Star of her life.

More than this, the late Princess had become a prominent factor in our social life, because she was intelligent, refined and educated. By the law of this Republic she had become its ward and so far as the kamaainas could secure it, it was determined that she should continue to be the ward of the Territory.

In the years to come, through all changes of social and political conditions, the story of her life, and what seemed to be her misfortunes, will be told to the travellers who come to us from all the highways of the seas, and it will make one of the pathetic romances of Hawaii.

To the father stricken with grief at the loss of his daughter, the community tenders its sympathy.

"Grief" thou art classed among the depressing passions. And true it is that thou humblest to the dust, but also thou exaltest to the clouds. Thou shakest as with ague, but also thou standest like frost. Thou sickenest the heart, but also thou healest its infirmities.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The sentiment of the majority of the Republicans who attended the meeting for general conference on Thursday evening was decidedly in favor of taking no action towards establishing a party organization here at present. The position is a sound one, and was taken at the time of annexation by some very faithful Republicans, because the Territory was without an organic act, because Congress had not granted the elective franchise to any person residing here, and whether or not there would be a free or qualified franchise was an unsettled question. While residents of Hawaii had no "definite standing in court," it seemed to be only wise to wait until their standing was defined. Moreover the condition of our trade, and other relations to the Federal government, yet to be settled by law, might be injured by declaring hostility against good Democrats, like Senator Morgan, who have materially helped us in securing annexation.

This waiting attitude from the hour of annexation was most judicious, and would have been maintained if the Special Agent had not vigorously declared through his organ for the prompt organization of a Republican party, which, he expected, would give him an unqualified endorsement, and make him "solid" in Washington.

It was the case of Paddy who was asked why he had built a house in a most inconvenient part of the town, and his reply was that he had seen a hole in a piece of land, and had bought the land so that he could use the hole for a cellar, and build his house over it.

The Special Agent having found a hole in the political field, saw the personal advantage of building a Republican house over it in which he hoped to be master, with accommodation for his friends, and naturally expected the governorship as the reward for his services in erecting the building. A premature move made for this object failed because it was a false move made for a personal rather than for a public interest.

It must have saddened his thoughts when the officers of the National League of Republican clubs selected President Dole as the Vice-President of the local clubs in this Territory. He must even have "despaired of the Re-

public," when the man so selected for this prominent place in the Republican party, was the same person whom he had, through his organ, denounced in unmeasured terms as one guilty of "damnable cowardice," as a political "traitor," and one without patriotism. The indifference of President McKinley and the President of the Republican League to this indictment of President Dole must have convinced him that even these persons, holding high office were to use the usual language of the Organ, decidedly "un-American."

But this premature effort to build a Republican structure over the Only Candidate's hole ends, as it should end, in the opinion of sincere Republicans, in allowing the party to rise here in a legitimate manner.

On the whole, it was an excellent plan to call the Republicans together and, by consultation, clear the air. The proceedings of Thursday evening show that the unity of sentiment on the subject was strong. In due time this great party will find its place here.

THE CHINESE SENT BACK.

The public statement made by Commissioner Brown does not clear up the charges made by some that the Chinese with return permits, who were forced to return to China on the Coptic, were forced back contrary to law. These men are not now here to tell their side of the story. While they are absent and are not represented, Mr. Brown's statement must be accepted, which is that they were informed of their right to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, but that they returned to China "by their own decision." Until they return to this place and can state their own case, it is useless to discuss it.

It certainly is an extraordinary affair if it is true that Tan Chin, a resident of Maui, and a man of means, voluntarily decided to return to China, with his wife and child, while other Chinese, with less means, remained and appealed. We suspect that he either was not permitted to see counsel, or entirely misunderstood the situation.

The Commissioner says that a "bond" was required of those who appealed, simply to cover the cost of their maintenance.

Now, no public officer is authorized to exact a bond of any kind whatsoever from any person, unless empowered to do so by law. If he does he is a transgressor and the bond is void. Neither the immigration laws of 1882, 1884 or of 1894, permit or authorize such a bond. To ask it was an oppression, in its legal sense. The laws of 1894 and of 1884 make provision that the government shall meet the expense of sending back or maintaining Chinese who have violated the law.

When the United States arrests a person (and these Chinese were arrested), they are bound to maintain and feed and house their prisoners, until the case is decided finally. A man cannot be arrested and imprisoned, and then be told that he must pay or give a bond for his maintenance while in prison.

The failure of the Treasury department to provide for the keeping of these men, while an appeal was pending, did not authorize any Treasury agent to go beyond the law and exact a bond of maintenance. Nor, could he send them back to China, until appeals were heard.

Of course, if these men, ignorant of our language and methods, were simply told that they could appeal, but were not allowed facilities in the way of seeing friends and counsel so as to make the appeal, there was a mockery of justice and fair play. But these men will return and can tell us why they went back to China "on their own decision."

As we, being members of the Anglo-Saxon race, have assumed of late "the white man's burden," which means just dealing with the yellow race, it is the duty of the Press, speaking for all, to search out and expose any act of injustice.

If these Chinese, with the apparent right to land here, were duly, fairly, and lawfully returned to China, then the Commissioner is entirely free from censure. We hope he is free from it. The facts must be searched for.

A REPORT.

The annual report of the Collector General of Customs for the year 1898 has been issued. It is a most valuable document, and shows intelligence and efficiency on the part of Collector General McStocker. A better could not be made, under the circumstances. It contains sufficient data to enable any student to make accurate studies in our economic system. As a document for reference in the future, it will also have high value.

We would suggest that copies of this report be sent to the most prominent libraries of the large cities of the Mainland. It will be needed for reference.

This palisade had caused many a man to show his hand, when his natural inclination would be to attend on the altars of secrecy.

THE COIN AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

It was said in these columns, several days ago, that the "visible" coin in the Islands was about \$1,800,000. How much there is of invisible cash, no one can estimate unless he knows just how much has been exported to Asia, and how much of it is hoarded here.

In the statement that the visible cash is about \$1,800,000, it appears that nearly one-half of it is locked up in the Government vaults.

It was said in these columns also, that the financial history of the Mainland during the period 1881-1890 showed that when one-tenth of the money in circulation in the States was locked up in the Treasury Department the financial interests demanded, and succeeded in causing the Treasury department to let that cash go out into business channels, in order to avoid stringency.

Owing to our peculiar and extraordinary conditions, it does not at all follow that even the locking up of nearly one-half of our coin will produce any stringency here, so long as there is "confidence," and any large amount of cash is not wanted by the business and speculative interests.

There is, however, another aspect of the case which should be considered. What is the effect of this locking up of coin on the rate of interest?

In the great centers of trade "cheap money" stimulates commerce, and agricultural operations. And money is cheap when there is abundance of it. Until recently money has been loaned on "call" in New York, at two per cent per annum, and in London and Berlin at less rates. Gilt edged securities in those large money centers return hardly four per cent interest. The cash held must bring some return, and its competition for absolutely good securities lowers the rate of interest and dividends.

Now here is an extraordinary fact. If the amount of cash in the Islands is nearly \$5,000,000, as Minister Damon believes, and he certainly should be good authority for the statement, the amount of cash in the Islands is over \$40 per capita, or nearly double the amount per capita on the Mainland and far above that in England. This enormous amount per capita should make the rate of interest here lower than in any place in the world. At a rate per capita on the Mainland similar to the rate here, interest would be much lower than it is. But in spite of the large amount per capita here, the rate of interest in commercial affairs is decidedly high.

If the security on which loans are made is good, there must be some reason for the existence of this high rate. On the Mainland the existence of the high rate is due, as a rule, to the scarcity of money. But there is, as we say, more money here per capita, than in any community of the world if Mr. Damon's estimate is correct.

If his estimate is not correct, and the visible coin is only \$1,800,000, and nearly one-half of that is locked up in the Government vaults, there is at once a sufficient reason for the present high rates of interest.

High rates of interest do not affect speculative movements or curtail them, provided only the money or credit is to be had, and it is believed that the profits will cover the high rate. But they do affect the general business interests.

The object in presenting these views of our financial condition is chiefly to suggest to the younger men, who are rapidly becoming the leading business men, that it is worth while for them to take the time to study our financial conditions, so that they may act intelligently when at some time in the future, financial wisdom may be of value.

Senator Sherman, in his best days, and when Secretary of the Treasury, said that the repeated financial disasters were due to the ignorance of the bank presidents of the eastern cities, who were retired dry goods jobbers, and grocery men. He said that anyone could run a bank in ordinary times, but when trouble came they were like land lubbers on a ship that was in the breakers. Even some of the bank presidents said his statement was true, but they retorted "do you know any more about it than we do?" There are really methods of banking that are better than "the rule of thumb." But the better methods are not to be picked up in the street.

One of our evening contemporaries published last week an interview with "a gentleman who had been prominent in the councils of the government for some years past," and in the interview he declared that he was in "a position to know the fact," that a movement was on foot to displace Capt. J. A. King as Minister of the Interior, and he desired the people to rise and "head off the conspiracy."

The gentleman "in a position to know" also declares that Minister Damon has stood staunchly by Capt.

King. His idea was that this language in the interview "I know that Mr. Damon and Mr. Dole in so many words that he ought to be ashamed of himself if he gave such a movement a moment's consideration."

The gentleman "in a position to know" also states that Mr. Dole suggested that Mr. Damon be made Minister of Foreign Affairs and so put him in the line of promotion. And what did Mr. Damon do? The man "in a position to know" says: "Mr. Damon answered this by walking out of the room."

The Advertiser has not made an inquiry regarding this alarming condition of things in the Cabinet, because it knows, as any one who will reflect a moment also knows, that an independent government, with sole power of appointment or removal in the President no longer exists, and that Capt. King now holds his commission as Minister of the Interior from President McKinley, and not from Mr. Dole. The law of annexation so orders. The man "in a position to know" don't appear to know this provision of law. So long as Capt. King holds title to office through President McKinley's appointment, no "conspiracy" can remove unless it secures the sanction of the President. The man "in a position to know" should know a "little more before he tries to rouse the people to head off a conspiracy that cannot succeed."

On reading between the lines, it is evident enough that the man "in a position to know" either invented the story or obtained it from Mr. Damon. But that is no affair of ours at present.

The noticeable feature of the interview is the very dramatic scene described by "the man in position to know" of the interview between Mr. Dole and Mr. Damon, in which Mr. Dole tempts Mr. Damon with the offer of the Foreign office, if he will join the conspiracy. One of our excellent artists has now the chance of a lifetime. Let him put on canvas the scene, when the "conspirator" Dole, knowing that he has no power to do so, tempts the ingenious Damon with the offer of the Foreign office. The attitude of the parties should be depicted, as they stand in the Executive chamber, and at the moment when Dole himself only a mere subordinate of President McKinley's, and powerless to make the appointment, tempts Mr. Damon to abandon the paths of rectitude.

It should depict Mr. Damon, standing erect, his eye fixed on the infamous tempter, his arms crossed over his breast, his legs braced in resolution, and his lips just open, so that the observer of the picture readily imagines he hears the solemn words issuing in sepulchral tones, "Get thee behind me Satan!"

But to make the picture historically true, according to the statements furnished by the man "in a position to know," it should rather represent Mr. Damon answering the offer, or the "temptation," by "walking out of the room." This the artist cannot represent correctly. For if Mr. Damon did walk out of the room in indignation, and pity, and silence, he undoubtedly banged the door behind him, and every seismograph in town instantly recorded an earthquake. But the "bang" cannot, unfortunately, be represented in the picture, or the quick movements of Major Potter and the lady typewriters who started by the report rush into Mr. Dole's room, where he is found quivering and prostrate under Mr. Damon's thunderbolt of indignation as embodied in the awful bang. The case, as it is told by "the man in a position to know," makes it one rather for a panorama. But as a single picture of this event is preferable, the scene of the temptation as we present it should be chosen, even if not literally true. The idea to be conveyed would be the same in either case. It is that of "another good man gone wrong," and "another good man gone right," or "Vice and Virtue in the transition period."

In the interests of history and art, will not both President Dole and Mr. Damon declare that the story of the "man in a position to know" is really correct, even if there is no truth in it?

A picture of "the man who is in a position to know," with a mask covering his face, and holding in his extended hands a "mare's nest" would be still nearer the truth, but it would not have the dignity of the picture of the "Temptation."

The chief interest attaching to the announcement from Madrid that Sagasta's successor, Senor Silvela, has formed a Cabinet, is the accompanying statement that under the new domination Gen. Martinez Campos will likely be president of the Senate. The re-entrance of Gen. Campos into political life is significant. He is a wonderful soldier, a clever diplomat and a man whose aspirations for his country are high and noble.

London is being cut into many municipalities. In the United States, where there is so much painful opposition to centralization, the greatest city of the country has just taken into its governing zone all outlying villages that could be secured.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Maul is after the rainfall blue ribbon now held by Hawaii.

The meek and lowly Chinese has had his patience amply rewarded.

Speaker Reed retired from office in great triumph, for every measure that he opposed failed.

It is not at all extraordinary that Germany should declare tripartite government in Samoa a failure.

California's Legislature is still at loggerheads over the U. S. Senatorship. They ought to take a plebiscite.

The post-mortems on the Republican primary were in many cases fully as interesting as the p o w-wow itself.

A hospital ship is carrying to Manila medical supplies to 25,000 men for one year. Freight must be a drug on this ship.

It is evident that those Louisiana planters are interested in the conduct and progress of the culture of cane in Hawaii.

No Rough Riders need apply in the Philippines. The walking soldiers and the sea fighters are entirely able for all business at hand.

Rev. Mr. Price, the missionary from Ruk, indicates in his reports that there is much more that is interesting in his calling than most people suppose.

The past week has been one of the saddest in the history of Hawaii. All classes have shown the aloha which they had for the brilliant young ali.

In attempting to carry on their Holy War the Filipinos will anger a lot of American Holy Terrors carrying guns with bayonets on them.

Cecil Rhodes, who is a practical man in such matters, says that the United States will hold Cuba and the Philippines and will soon absorb some Central and South American states.

According to the San Francisco Chronicle, Murat Halstead, who was sick at the hospital all the time he was here, includes in his "official history of the war," a lot of misinformation concerning the Hawaiians.

As holder of the commission of the evied rank of Admiral, George Dewey gets a salary of \$13,000 and an extra allowance of \$15,000 and the right to wear on his full dress uniform enough bullion to sink the rest of the Spanish fleet.

The California people now seem more wide awake than ever over the benefits that would accrue to them from a cable to Hawaii. Their one regret will be that those Yankees of the Puget Sound country can also use the line.

The decision that no man shall be appointed to a commission in the forces of the United States unless he passes a prescribed examination, loses none of its force by tardiness.

A ship master who has to his credit the saving of 1000 lives is worth a good allowance of newspaper space in a town so partial to seamen as Honolulu. Capt. Weiss will call here regularly and some day he should be given a handsome reception.

Those striking coal miners are not up on artistic harmonies. Else they would not object to negroes entering the rooms and pits of the black diamonds.

Marked copies of the newspapers printing the new passenger rate on Atlantic steamers should be sent to some freight offices at San Francisco and Seattle.

With a new transport service having a fleet of twenty vessels, with the new big ships of the Oceanic company and with the new lines from the Northwest, Honolulu perhaps can worry along fairly well without a cable for a time.

It is fine to see a man already in the trade, like John D. Spreckels, realize the expansion of commerce in the Pacific and equip for the new order. There was talk months ago of his proposal to enlarge the Oceanic line and now comes the news that the contracts for the grayhounds have been made.

Impure Blood IN THE CABINET

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results - Suffered for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely cured." MISS PHOEBE BARTLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1112 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.00 Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c.

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The Attorney General Speaks of Rumors.

THERE HAS BEEN NO BREACH

Makes a Clear Statement of His Own Position - No Conspiracy Has Existed.

W. O. Smith, Attorney General in President Dole's Cabinet, was asked yesterday for an expression on rumors to the effect that there had been discussions in the Executive Council and that a rupture was likely. Mr. Smith spoke without reserve on the subject. He said:

"In August last, immediately after the accomplishment of the annexation, I tendered my resignation to President Dole.

"There were several reasons for taking this action; one was that the great object for which we had been working having been attained the special work for which we were chosen was ended. Another was that the impression seemed to have gained ground that those who were administering the Government were not sufficiently representative; and that under the Constitution they could not be removed, and advantage would be taken of this. "Our term of office had been long, and it seemed to me best for the public interests that there should be some change.

"Furthermore there were personal considerations which had weight.

"There was no intention to embarrass the administration and the resignation was not to take effect until accepted by President Dole. Action was deferred upon the matter from time to time, until it appearing recently that legislation by Congress, upon the permanent form of Government would go over until next session, I informed Mr. Dole that action upon the resignation must be taken.

"As to statements which have been published that there was a 'conspiracy' against the Minister of the Interior, or action taken with the 'object of annoying him so seriously that he would resign,' all I can say is that such statements are not true.

"In view of what has been stated as coming from a member of the Executive Council, it is proper for me to say that while there has been great mutual respect among the members of the Council, there has existed a difference of opinion as to the necessity for a more active and progressive policy in regard to the carrying on of public improvements, and laying out public lands for occupation.

"The industrial enterprises of the country have received great impetus, and the development has but commenced. It seems extremely important that harbor and road improvements should receive more attention, and that more vigorous action should be taken to open lands for settlement. "The revenues have increased, appropriations have been made, and the machinery for carrying out these measures is available.

"Economic, commercial and industrial problems are pressing. One solution of the labor question is to create conditions which will induce Americans and Europeans to come here. At best some of these problems will be difficult of solution, but it certainly behooves the administration to make every endeavor to meet the issues.

"But whatever differences of opinion may have existed, not the slightest disposition has been shown on the part of any member of the Council to take any advantage of, or do any injustice to, any other member."

HOBSON'S BIG JUMP.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The President's nomination of Richmond Pearson Hobson to be advanced ten numbers, from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors, is said by naval officers to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service. It will make Hobson a captain at the age of 30. His advancement amounts to 250 numbers in the line of the Navy, which is remarkable in comparison with the single number secured by Admiral Dewey, eight numbers by Admiral Sampson and from three to five each by other officers during the war with Spain.

HIGH JINKS.

The Buttermilk Boys of Co. B to Have a Good Time.

Company B, N. G. H., will give a high jinks this evening after drill. The following invitations have been sent to members and friends:

CO. ORDERS no. 7 come 11 Honolulu, Mar. 14th, 1899.

Mr. You are hereby ordered to appear at the drill-shed on Tuesday evening, Mar. 14th, between seven o'clock and blankets, properly equipped for active service against the soda water coterie of booseological doosers and prepared to resist an attack with bad jokes, songs, and other offensive material commonly used at a "high jinks." Disabled participants will be removed by the new "hurry-up" wagon. sprinkling carts will be on hand early in the morning to reduce swelled heads.

By order, umKy dooDee.

high private commanding, give dis to de guy at DE door.